A TREATISE Collected out of the Fundamentall Lawes and Statutes of this KINGDOME.

Wherin is manifested the customary uses of the Kings of *England* upon all occasions, either of Marriage, Peace, or Warre, to call their Peeres and Barons of the Realme to be partners in Treatises, and to give their judicious advice : the State and security of the whole Kingdome depending upon such Counsells and Determinations.

Likewise the names of the Kings, and the times when such Parliaments were called, and the Acts that passed upon those and the like occasions.

Henry the first.	*Edward* the second.	*Henry* the sixth.
King *John*.	*Richard* the second.	*Edward* the 4th.
Henry the third.	*Henry* the fourth.	*Henry* the 7th.
Edward the first.	*Henry* the fifth.	*Henry* the eighth.

Published for the satisfaction of all those that desire to know the manner and forme of the government of the Land, and the Fundamentall Lawes of the KINGDOME.

London, Printed for *Tho. Banks* according to Order, and are to be sold on the top of *Bridewel stairs*, 1644.

That the Kings of England have been pleased usually to consult in their great Counsels of Marriage, Peace, and Warre with their Peeres and Commons in PARLIAMENT.

TO search so high as the *Norman* Conquest, it is necessary to lay downe the forme of Government of those times, wherein the State of affaires led in another forme of publique Councels: For the people (wrought under the Sword of the first *William*, and his followers, to a subjected Vassalladge) could not possesse in such Assemblies the Right of their former Liberties, Divisions and Power having mastered them, and none of their old Nobility and Heads, being left either of credit or fortunes. *William the Conquerer.*

What he retained not in providence as the Demeasnes of the Crowne (or reserved in Piety (as the maintenance of the Church) he parted to those Strangers that sayled along with him, in that Barque of his Adventure, leaving the Natives for the most part (as it appeares by his Survey) in no better condition, then villany: moulding their Customes to the manner of his owne Countrey; and forbore to grant the Lawes of Saint *Edward*, so often called for. *Domesday.* *Edmerus.* *Huntington.*

Ex Libro feodorum in Scoio.

To supply his occasions of [illegible] money, and provision; hee ordered that all those, that enjoyed any fruit of his Conquest, should hold their Lands proportionable by so many Knights fees of the Crowne; admitted them to enseoffe their followers of such parts (as they pleased) of their own portions, which to ease their charge they did in his and his sonnes time by two Feoffments, the one *de novo*, the other *de veteri*. This course provided him of the body of his warre; the money and Provision was by headage assessed the common people by the consent of their Lords; who held in all their Seigniories such Right of Regalitie, as to their Vassalles; so as (saith *Paris*) *quot Domini, tot Tyranni*: and proved to the King so great a curbe and restraint of power, that nothing fell into the Care of Maiestie afterward more, then to retrench the force of this Aristocracy, that was in time like to strangle the Monarchy.

Hen. 1. stat. Ex Libro rubro Secij. Chronicon de Dunstable.

Paris. Benedict. monac. in vita. Hen. 2. Gervasius Doubo.

Though others foresaw the mischiefe betimes, yet none attempted the remedy, untill King *Iohn*, whose overhastie undertaking brought in those broyles of the Barrons warres. There needed not before this any care to advise with the Commons in all publique Assembly, when every man in *England* by Tenure, held himselfe to his great Lords will, whose presence was ever required in those Councells; and in whose assent his dependant Tenants consent was ever included.

Iohn.

Roger Wendon.

Before this Kings time then we seeke in vaine for any Commons called, they were called ever for making of Lawes, but not to consult touching warre or Peace. The first (as may bee gathered) though darkely) by the Records) that used their Counsells and Assents, was this King in the sixt yeare of his Raigne: here are the first summons on record to the Peeres or Barrons, *tractaturi de magnis & ardius negotiis*. It was about a warre of defence

Claus. 6. Io. in dors.

fence against the French. And that the Commons were admitted at this time, may fitly be gathered by the ordinance; *Provisum est communi assensu Archiepiscoporum, Comitum, Baronum, & aliorum fidelium nostrorum Angliæ, quod nemen milites Angliæ invenirent decimum, &c.* And this was directed to all the Shireſs in England. The auncient uſe in publique lawes. *Clauſ. 6. Ia. pt. 2. in dorſ.*

From this time, there is a breach untill 18. *Hen.* 3. where the next Summons extant, is in a Plea Rolle of that year, but the ordinances are loſt, from thence the Records afford us no light untill the 49 of the ſame King, where then the Summons to the Biſhops, Lords, Knights, and Burgeſſes are much in manner, though not in matter alike to the uſe in our times, this Parliament was called to adviſe with the King *pro pace aſſecuranda & firmanda*, they are the words of the writt; and where advice is required, conſultation muſt be admitted. *Hen. 3. Plita de Banco. 18. Hen. 3. Clauſ. 49. Hen. 3. iij. An. 11. Dorſ*

To this King ſucceeded *Edward* the firſt, his Sonne, a wiſe, juſt, and fortunate Prince. In his Raigne we have no light of publique Councell of this kind; And ſo along to the fourth of his Granchild, but what we borrow out of the Rolles of Summons, wherein the forme ſtood various according to the occaſions, untill it grew conſtant in the forme it is, about the entring of *Richard* the ſecond, the Journall Rolles being ſpoiled by the injury of time or private ends. *Edw. 1. Ex Rot. part in Archivis Lond.*

This King in the fift of his Raigne called a Parliament, and therein adviſed with his Lords and Commons, for ſuppreſſing *Llewellin* Prince of *Wales*: And hearing that the Freneh King intended to invade ſome peeces of his inheritance in *France*, ſummoned a Parliament *ad tractandum, ordinandum, & faciendum cum Prelatis, Proceris & aliis Incolis Regni, quomodo huiusmodi periculis & excogitatis mili-* *Clauſ. 5. Edw. 1. iij. 12. Dorſ. Clauſ. 7. E. 1 iij. 3. Dorſ.*

Clauſ. 34. E.1. Dorſ.

tiis ſit obviandum; inſerting in the writt, that it was *Ea notiſſima & provida circumſpectione ſtabilita*, that that *quod omnes tangit, ab omnibus approbaretur*. In the thirty fourth of his Raigne *ſuper ordinatione & ſtabilimento Regni Scotiæ*, he made the like convention.

Edw. 2. Clauſ. 1. E. 2. iii. 19. Clauſ. 6. E. 2. iii. 3. Clauſ. 8. E. 2. iii. 3. Clauſ. 13. E. 2. iii. 13. Dorſ. Clauſ. 16. E. 2 iii. 27.

His Sonne, the ſecond Edward, *pro ſolemnitate Sponſalium & Coronationis*, conſulted with his people in his firſt year, in his ſixth yeare, *ſuper diverſis negotiis ſtatum Regni & expeditione Guerre Scotie ſpecialiter tangentibus*; he aſſembled the States to advise: the like he did in his eight year The French King having invaded *Gaſcoigne* in the thirteenth yeare, The Parliament was called *ſuper arduis negotiis Statuum ducatus Vaſconie tangentibus*; And in the ſixteenth to conſult *ad refrænandam Scotorum obſtinantiam & malitiam*.

Edw. 3. Clauſ. 1. E. 3.

Before *Edward* the third would reſolve in his firſt year, whether Peace or warre with the Scotiſh King, he ſummoned the Peeres and Commons *ſuper præmiſſis tractare & concilium impendere*.

Rot. Parl. 5. Edw. 3.

The Chancellour *Anno* the fifth declareth from the King, the cauſe of that Aſſembly, that it was to conſult & reſolve, whether the King ſhould proceed with *France* for recovery of his Seignories, by Allyance of marriage, or by warre? And whether to redreſſe the diſobedience of the Iriſh, he ſhould paſſe in perſon or no?

Parl. 6. E. 3.

The year following he reſembled his Lords and Commons, and required their advice, whether he ſhould undertake the holy expedition with the French King, or no? The Biſhops and Proctors of the Clergy would not be preſent, as forbidden by their Canons ſuch Councels. The Peeres and Commons conſule, applauding the Religious and Princely forwardneſſe of their Soveraigh to this holy enterprife, but humbly adviſe forbearance this year, for urgent reaſons.

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The same yeare though at another Session, the King demaunding the advice of his people, whether he should passe into France to an enterview as was desired, for expediting the treatie of Marriage: The Prelates by themselves, the Earles and Barons by themselves, and the Knights of Shires by themselves, consulted apart, for so are the Records, and in the end resolved, that to prevent some dangers likely to arise from the North: it would please the King to forbear his journey, and to draw towards those parts where the perils were feared, his presence being the best prevention; which advice hee followed. *Rot Parl.6. Edw.3.Sess.2. ii.6.*

In the following Parliament at *York*, the King sheweth how by their former advice he had drawn himselfe towards the North parts, and now againe he had assembled them to advise further for his proceedings. To which the Lords and Commons having consulted apart, pray further time to resolve, untill a full assembly of the States, which the King granting, adjourneth that Session. *Rotl. Parl.7. Edw.3.*

At their next meeting they are charged upon their Allegiance and Faith, to give the King their best advice; the Peeres and Commons consulting apart, delivered their opinions; And so the Parliament ended. *Rotl.Parl.7. Edw.3. Sess.2.ii.6.*

In the thirteenth yeare, the Grandees and Commons are called to consult, and advise, how the domestique quiet may be preserved, the marches of Scotland defended, and the Sea scoured from enemies. The Peeres and Commons having apart consulted, The Commons after a desire not to be charged to counsell in things *de queux ils n'ount pas cognizance*, answers that the Guardians of the Shires assisted by the Knights may effect the first, if pardons of felons bee not granted: The care of the marches *Parl 13.E.3*

marches they humbly leave to the King and his Councel, And for the safeguard of His Seas, they wish that the Cinque Ports and Maritime Townes, discharged for the most part from many Burthens of the Inland parts, may have that left to their charge and care: and that such as have Lands near the Courts be commanded to reside on those possessions.

Rot. Parl. 13. *Edw.* 3. *Sess.* 2. *da.* The Parliament is the same yeare reassembled, *advisamento Prelatorum, Procerum, necnon Communitatis*, to advise *de expeditione Guerra in partibus transmarinis*. At this Ordinance are made for provision of Ships, arraying of men for the marches and defence of the Ile of Iersey, naming such in the Records, as they conceived fit for those imployments.

Parl. 14. *E.* 3 The next yeare *de la poole* accompteth the expences of the warre; a new ayde is granted, and by severall Committees, in which divers were named that were not Peeres of Parliament, the safeguard of the Seas, and defence of the Seas are consulted of.

Parl. 15. *E.* 3. In the fifteenth yeare *de assensu Prelatorum Procerum, & aliorum de Concilio*, the Kings passage into France is resolved of.

Parl. 17. *E.* 3 *Anno.* 17. *Badlesmere* in place of the Chancellour declareth unto the Peeres and Commons; that whereas by their assents the King had undertaken the warres in *France*, and that by the mediation of the Pope a Truce was offred: which then their Soveraign forbore to entertain without their allowance. The Lords apart consult, and also the Commons, returning by Sir *William Trussell* in answer their advise, and desiring to compose the Quarrell, approve the Truce and the Popes mediations, The Popes undertaking proving fruitlesse, and delayes to the French advantagious, who in the mean time with Scotland and others practised to roote out the

John 21.

English

his Parliament the yeare following: in which the Peares and Commons after many dayes of deliberation, resolve to end it, either by Battaile or Peace, and no more to trust pon the mediation or message of his Holinesse. *Parl.* 18. *Edw.* 3.

In the 21. yeare the Chiefe Iustice *Thorpe* declaring to the Peeres and Commons, that the *French* Warres began by their advice: the Truce after by their assents accepted and now ended. The Kings pleasure was to have their Counsells in the procecution. The Commons beeing commanded, *que ils se devoient faire assembler, & fils essent agreele devoient monetre an Roy & al Grandees de son Councell*, after 4. dales consultation, humbly desire of the King, that he would bee advised herein by his Lords and and others of more experience then themselves in such affaires. *Parl.* 21. *Edw.* 3.

To advise the King the best for his *French* Imployments, a Parliament was summoned *Anno* 25. herein the King by a more publique dispatch willeth the Commons to elect 24. or 30. of their House to consult with the Lords, these to relate to their fellowes, and the Conclusion generall to the King. *Parl.* 25. *Edw.* 3.

In the 27. a great Councell is assembled, many of the Lay Peeres, few of the Clergy: and of the Shires and Burroughs but one a piece. This was for the prosecution of the *French* warres, when an honourable Peace could not bee gotten. But the yeare following a Truce being offered, the King forbore to entertaine it, untill he had the consent of his Peeres and Commons which they in Parliament accorded unto before the Popes notary by publique Instrument.

The dallying of the *French* in the conclusion of Peace; and the falling off of the Duke of *Britaine* (having *Parl.* 27. *Edw.* 3.

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wrought with *France* by the reputation of the *English* succours) is the yeare following declared in Parliament, and their advice and ayde required for the Kings proceedings.

Parl. 36. *Edw.* 3. In the thirty sixth yeare he calleth his Parliament to consult whether Warre or Peace by *David* the King of *Scots*, then offered, should be accepted.

Parl. 40. *Edw.* 3. *Urbane* 5. In the fortieth yeare the Pope demanding the Tribute of King *Iohn*, the Parliament was assembled; where after consultation apart, the Prelates, Lords, and Commons advised the denyall, although it bee by dint of sword.

Parl. 43. *Edw.* 3. In the forty third yeare the King declared to the Peeres and Commons, that the *French*, against the Articles of the Truce, refused payment of the monies, and delivery of the Townes, summoning *La Brett*, and others of the Kings Subjects in *Gascoigne*, to make at *Paris* their appeales, and had forraged his Countrie of *Poitiers*: requiring in their breach, whether hee might not resume the style and quarrell of *France*. The Lords and Commons having apart consulted, advise the King to both, which he approving, altered the inscription and figure of his Seale.

Parl. 45. *Edw.* 3. Two yeares after it was declared to the Peeres and Commons, that by their advise he had resumed the Style and Quarrell of *France*; and therefore desired their advise for the defence of the Realme against the *French*, securing of the Seas, and pursuing of the Warres. Of which they consult, and resolve to give the King an ayde.

Parl. 46. *Edw.* 3. The like Counsell and supply was the very next yeare following.

Parl. 50. *Edw.* 3. In the fiftieth yeare, a Parliament to the purpose of the

the former two, was ſummoned; and the yeare follow- *Parl.* 51.
ing, the King in Parliament declaring how the *French* *Edw.* 3.
had combined under hand againſt him with *Spaine* and *Scotland*, required their advice, how peace at home, the Territories abroad, ſecurity of the Seas, and charge of the Warre, might be maintained.

I have the longer inſiſted in obſerving the carriage of *Rich.* 2.
theſe times ſo good and glorious, after ages having not left the Journall entries of Parliament ſo full, which therefore with a lighter hand I will paſſe through.

Richard the ſecond, the Grandchilde ſucceeded to the *Parl.* 1.
Crowne and troubles, having nothing worth his great fortunes, but his great Birth. The firſt of his Raigne, hee *Ric.* 2. *anno* purſued the ſteps of his wiſe Grandfather, adviſing with *5. ſtat.* 6.
his Peeres and Commons, how beſt to reſiſt his enemies that had lately wronged divers of his Subjects on the Sea coaſts.

In the ſecond yeare hee againe conſulted with his peo- *Parl.* 2. *Ric.*
ple, how to withſtand the *Scotts*, who then had combined *2. anno* 2.
with the *French* to breake the Truce.

In the third yeare hee called the adviſe of his Parlia- *Parl.* 3. *Ric.*
ment, how to maintaine his Regality, impaired by the *2. anno* 7.
Popes Proviſions, how to reſiſt *Spaine*, *France*, and *Urban.* 6.
Scotland, that had raiſed Warres againſt him; how to ſuppreſſe his Rebells in *Guyon* and *Ireland*, and to defend the Seas.

In the fourth yeare of his Raigne he called the like at *Parl.* 4. *Ric.*
Windſor. The yeare following in a great Councell, the *2. anno* 2, 3.
King having purpoſed a Royall voyage into *France*, now called his Parliament to determine further of it. And it *Parl.* 5. *Ric.*
is worthy your obſervation, that for the moſt part be- *2. Seſſ.* 1.
fore any propoſitions of Warre or Peace were veſted to the Commons, a debate thereof precedeth in the great

Parl. 5. *Ric.* 2 *Sess.* 2. Councell to shape it fitter for popular advise. The quarrell with Spaine continuing the Duke of *Lancaster* offereth a voyage against them, so as the State will lend him money: after consultation they grant an aide, but not to binde them to any continuance of warre with *Spaine*.

Parl. 6. *Ric.* 2. *Sess.* 1. In the sixth the Parliament was called to consult about the defence of the Borders, the Kings possions beyond the Seas, *Ireland* and *Gascoyne*, his Subiects in *Portugall*. The Lords approve the Dukes intentions for *Portugall*, and the Commons that the Bishop of *Norwich* having the Popes Crosyer should invade *France*.

Parl. 6. *Ric.* 2. *Sess.* 2. The same yeare the State was called againe to consult, whether the King should goe in person to rescue *Gaunt* or send his Army. The Commons after two dayes debate, craved a conference with the Lords. The effect is not entred in the Rolle onely they by Sir *Thomas Puckering* their Speaker, protest that Councells for warr did aptly belong to the King and his Lords, yet since the Commons were commanded to give their advice, they humbly wished a voyage by the King, if not, that the Bishop of *Norwich* might with the advantage of the Popes Crosier be used in that Service, who accepted, the charge with ill successe, he further for the Commons prayeth, that the Kings Vncles should not be spared out of the Realme before some Peace was setled with the *Scotts*; And that the Lord *de Larspar* sent with Propositions of Peace from *Spaine* might first bee heard.

Parl. 7. *Ric.* 2. *Sess.* 1. The Chancellors in the seventh yeare in name of the King willeth the Lords apart, and so the Commons to consult, whether Peace or Warre with *Scotland*, and whether to resist or assault the Kings Adversaries of *Spaine*, *France*, and *Flanders*: Their opinions are not entred in the Rowles

Rolles, an omission usuall to the Clarkes neglect, onely their Petitions are recorded, that the Bishop of *Norwich* may accompt in Parliament the expence of the money, and be punished for his faults in the service, which hee undertooke, both which are granted. And at the next Session in the same yeare, the Commons are willed to advise upon view of the Articles of peace with the *French* whether Warre or such Amitie should bee accepted? They modestly excuse themselves as to weake to Counsell in so weighty causes; But charged againe as they did tender their honour, and the right of the King, they make their Answer, giving their opinions rather for Peace then Warre. *Sess.* 2.

Peace with France not succeeding, in the eighth year, the body of the State was called to advise, whether the King in his owne person, or by sending forces against the French, Spaine, Flaunders and Scotland, should proceed. *Parl.* 8. *Rich.* 2.

The King haveing this yeare assembled at Oxon his great Councell to advise, whether he should passe the Seas or no, with an Army Royall; and they not daring to assent without a greater Councell: A Parliament the tenth yeare was called to have the advice of the Commons, aswell as of the Lords, how the Realme should be governed in their Soveraignes absence. *Claus.* 9. *Rich.* 2. *Parl.* 10. *Rich.* 2.

The Truce with France now neare expired, the Parliament was called in the thirteenth yeare to advise upon what condition it should be renewed: otherwise how the charge of warre should be sustained. At this Assembly and by consent of all, the Duke of Lancaster is created Duke of Aquitaine, the Statutes of provision were now passed, and the Commons are named a party, in the letter to the Pope. *Parl.* 13. *Rich.* 2. *Claus.* 13. *Rich.* 2. *Boniface* 9. *Parl.* 14.

The yeare succeeding a Parliament is called, for that *Rich.* 2.

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the King would have the advice of his Lords and Commons for the warre with Scotland, and would not without their Counsell conclude a finall peace with France.

Parl. 15. *Rich.* 2. The like Assembly for the same causes was the yeare ensuing, wherein the Commons desire the King to use a moderation in the Law of provision, to please at this time their Holy Father, So as the Statute upon their dislike might againe be executed, And that to negotiate the peace with France, the Duke of Aquitaine might rather than any other be employed.

Parl. 17. *Rich.* 2. To conclude of the Treatie with France, for the King in the seventeenth calleth a Parliament, the answer of the Lords is left unentred in the Roll, but the Commons upon their faith and allegeance charged, advise that with good moderation, homage may be made for Guyen, an appenage of the French Crowne, so as it intrench not to involve the other peeces of the English conquest, their answer is modest, large, and worthy of mark.

Hen. 4th. *Parl.* 5. *H.* 4. Now succeeded a man that first studied all popularitie, as needing all to support his Titles, He in the fifth yeare called a Parliament, to suppresse the malice of the Duke of Orleance, and to advise for the wars in Ireland and Scotland, neither counsels or supplies are entred in the *Parl.* 6. *H.* 4. Roll, and to resist an Innovation intended by France and Britaine, he assembleth the State againe.

Claus. 7. *Hen.* 4. *tit.* 33 The like was in two yeares following for France. In this the Commons confer with the Lords for Guard of the Sea, and make many Ordinances to which the King assented: the peace with the Merchants of Pruce, and the Hanstownes is debated, and a Proclamation publi-

Tit. 57. shed, as they resolve, by the Speaker the Commons complaine of 96 Peeces of Ordnance lost in Guyen the yeare before, the need of defence for the Borders, and

Guard

Guard of the Sea coasts. To suppresse the Rebellion in Wales, and the disloyalty of the Earle of Northumberland, they humbly desire that the Prince may bee dispatched into those parts with speed: and to have a vigilant eye of the Scottish Prisoners. *Hii. 39.*

In the tenth the Parliament is commanded to give their advice about the Truce of Scotland, and preparation against the malice of the French. *Parl. 10. Hen. 4.*

His Sonne, the wise and happy undertaker, consulteth with the Parliament in his first yeare, how to cherish his Allies, and restrain his Enemies, for this there was a select Committee of the Commons, appointed to conferre with the Lords, the matter being entered into a Schedule. Touching Ireland, Wales, Scotland, Calice, Guyen, Shipping, Guard of the Seas, and wary provision to repulse the Enemy. *Hen. 5. Parl. 1. Hen. 5. Anno 9.*

In the second hee openeth to the Parliament his Title to France, a quarrell hee would prosecute to death: if they allowed and ayded, death is in this Assembly, enacted to all, that either break the Truce, or the Kings safe conduct. *Parl. 2. Hen. 5.*

The yeare following, peace being offered by the French King, and the King of the Romans, arrived to effect the worke, the King refuseth any conclusion, untill hee had thereunto the advice and assent of his Lords and Commons, which occasion the Chancellour declareth to that Assembly. *Rot. Parl. An. 3. Hen. 5.*

In the fourth and fifth, no peace concluded with France, the King calleth the State together to consult about the Warre, concluding a Treaty of Amitie with Sigismund King of the Romanes, by the allowance of the three States, and entreth the Articles in the Journall Rolle. In the same yeare by the Duke of Bedford, in the *Parl. 4. & 5. Hen. 5. Parl. 5. H. 5.*

Kings

Kings abſence a Parliament was called to the former purpoſes, as it appeareth by the Summons, though in the Rolle omitted.

Parl.7.H.5. The like in the ſeaventh year. And the Treaty with France is by the Prelates, Nobles and Commons of the Kingdome peruſed and ratified in the tenth yeare of this King.

Parl. 10. Hen. 5.

Hen. 6th. Rot. Parl.2. Hen.6. His Sonne more holy then happy ſucceeded, and adviſeth in the ſecond yeat with the Lords and Commons for the well keeping of the peace with France, conſulteth with them about the delivery of the Scottiſh King, and the concluſion is confirmed by common aſſent. In the third yeare they are called to adviſe and conſent to a new Article in the league with *Scotland*, for charge of Hoſtage, and in the ninth yeare conclude of certain perſons by name, to treate a peace with the Dolphin of France.

Rot.Parl.3. Hen.6.

9.Hen.6.

Eugenius 4. 14. Hen. 6. The Treaty of Arras, whether the Pope had ſent as mediators two Cardinals, not ſucceeding the King in Parliament, *Anno* 14. ſheweth that he muſt either looſe his Title, Style, and Kingdome of *France*, or elſe defend it by force: the beſt meanes for proviſion whereof he willeth them to adviſe him.

Parl.15. Hen.6. He ſummoneth again the next year the ſame Councel to adviſe how the Realme might be beſt defended, and the Sea kept ſafe againſt the Enemies.

Anno. 20. Hen.6. In the twentith the Commons exhibite a Bill for Guard of the Sea, the number of ſhips, aſſeſſe wages, and diſpoſe of Prizes if any fortune, To which the King accordeth. And that the Genowaies might be declared Enemies, for aſſiſting the Turk in ſpoyle of the Knights of Rhodes, And that the priviledge of the Pruce, and Hanſtownes might be ſuſpended, untill compoſition be made

made to the English for wrongs they had done them. To the which in part the King accordeth.

The King by the Chancellour declareth in Parliament, that the Marriage with *Margaret* the King of *Sicily* his daughter was contracted. For inducing the peace made with *France*. Against the which the Lords not by their advise effected, make a protestation, and enter it on the Rolle. *Anno* 23. Henry. 6.

The King intending to passe in person into *France*, there to treat of Peace with the King, adviseth with His Lords and Commons in Parliament, and letters of Mart are granted against the Brittaines for spoyles done to the English Marchants. *Parl.* 25. Hen. 6. *Anno.* 3.

The Lord *Hastings* and the Abbot of *Glow*, declare in Parliament the preparation of the French, the Breach by them of the Peace, the weake defence of Normandy, and the expiration shortly of the Truce: requiring speedy advice and remedie. *Anno.* 27. Hen. 6.

It injoyned the Parliament to provide for the Defence of the Sea and Land, against the French. *Anno* 29. Hen. 6.

It was commanded by the King to the States assembled, to advise for the well ordering of his House, payment of his Souldiers at Calice, Guard of the Seas, raysing of the Seige at Berwike made by the Scots against the Truce: Disposing of 1300. Souldiers arrayed the last Parliament: According of differences amongst the Lords, restraining the transportation of Gold and Silver, and quieting the disorders in Wales, of all which Com. *Anno.* 33. Hen. 6.

mittees are appointed to frame Bills.

Edward 4. *Anno* 7. Edward the fourth by the Chancellour reth to the Lords and Commons, that h made peace with Scotland, entred league *France* and *Denmark*, contracted with *Burgun Brittaine* for their aide for the recovery of hi in France, he had now assembled them to give Counsell in proceeding, which charge in a s Session was again prefied unto them. The li

Anno 11. *Edward* 4. *Hen.* 7. *Parl.* 1. *Hen.* 7. at another Parliament held in the eleventh

After this time the Journals of Parliamen bin either not well preserved, or not careful tred, for I can find of this nature no Record till the first of Henry the seaventh, where Commons by Thomas Lovell their speaker, tion the King to take to wife *Elizabeth* the ter of *Edward* the fourth, to which the K their request doth agree.

Hen. 8. *Rot. Parl.* 3. *Hen.* 8. *Julius* 2. The next is the third of Henry the eig which from the King, the Chancellour dec to the States the cause of that Assembly to b to advise a course for resisting the innovati the Scots: the next, how to quiet the quarre tween the King of Castile, and the Duke of ders, lastly for assisting the Pope against *Le* France, whose Bull expressing the injuries the Sea Apostolique, was read by the Mas the Rolles in open Parliament, after whic Chancellour, There and other Lords were downe unto the Commons to confer thereof

Rot. Parl. 32. *Hen.* 8. The last is in the two and thirtieth yeare w in the Chancellour remembring the many

bles the State had undergone in doubtful Titles of Succeſsion, declareth, that although the convocation had judged void the marriage with *Anne of Cleve*, yet the King would not proceed without the Counſell of the States, whereupon the two Arch-biſhops are ſent downe to the Commons with the ſentence ſealed, which being there diſcuſſed, they paſſe a Bill againſt the Marriage. *Ex inſtrument. Original.*

In all theſe paſſages of publique Counſels, I ſtill obſerve, that the Soveraigne Lord either in beſt adviſe, or moſt neceſsitie would entertaine the Commons with the weightieſt cauſes, either forreine or domeſtique, thereby to apt them and bind them to a readines of Charge And they as warily avoiding it to ſhine expence.

FINIS.